

served as both a State Representative in Alaska for 4 years, as House majority leader, and as a State senator, for 4 years from 1971–75 and again for a term starting in 1987, representing his home region of northwest Alaska. Mr. Hensley was born, in Kotzebue, AK, a small village about 40 miles north of the Arctic Circle. He and his family lived in the Noatak River delta where they lived by subsistence hunting, fishing and trapping. While home schooled through the Harrison Chilbowee Academy, he studied for 2 years at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks before receiving his B.A. degree in political science with a minor in economics in 1966 from George Washington University. He then conducted postgraduate studies in law at the University of New Mexico.

It was in 1966 that he wrote a paper in a constitutional law course entitled, "What Rights to Land Have the Alaska Natives: The Primary Issue." The paper covered the background of public land issues in Alaska and forcefully made the case for Alaska Native claims to aboriginal lands, that coming 7 years after Alaska had won statehood. The paper, which laid out steps Alaska Natives should take to win their land claims, became an important underpinning of the Alaska Native rights movement that culminated in passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in 1971. The Act provided Alaska Natives with 44 million acres of Alaska and nearly \$1 billion in funds and cemented Mr. Hensley's reputation as one of the most capable young Native leaders of Alaska.

Mr. STEVENS. As Senator MURKOWSKI knows, while Mr. Hensley entered the Alaska Legislature in 1967, he also was a founder of the NANA Regional Corporation, one of the 13 Alaska Native regional corporations formed by the 1971 Native Claims Act. He served as a director of the corporation for the first 20 years during its formative period, and ended his career at NANA as president. While at NANA, he directed its involvement in the oilfield service industry, most notably in environmental services and drilling ventures. He also was a guiding force in NANA's development of the Red Dog lead and zinc mine—the world's largest lead and zinc mine. While at NANA he also was a founder of the nonprofit Manillaq Corp., the regional nonprofit corporation that represented the tribes in northwest Alaska and that has been the leader in improving health care and social services for 11 villages in an area nearly the size of the State of West Virginia.

While at NANA, Mr. Hensley also served in the formation of the Alaska Federation of Natives, the umbrella organization that represents the hopes and aspirations of all Native Alaskans, and served as the AFN's executive director, president and cochairman. In 1979, partially for his pioneering work in Native rights, he was named as one of the young leaders of America by

Time Magazine in a cover story "50 Faces for America's Future." He was honored along with then Arkansas Governor and later President Bill Clinton, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, Congressman and later Federal Budget Director David Stockman and Ted Turner.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. I understand that Mr. Hensley has recently completed his first book, a memoir entitled, "50 Miles from tomorrow: A Memoir of Alaska and the Real People," which will be published later this year.

Mr. Hensley, who joined Alyeska Pipeline Corp. years after Alaska's Prince William Sound oil spill, has worked tirelessly for the past decade to guarantee that Alaska's oil has flowed south without serious incident and without environmental damage or harm to the wildlife that is so important to Alaskans' way of life. He has worked tirelessly for the benefit of Alaska and all Alaskans. While he clearly has earned his retirement, Alaskans know that Willie will stay involved in issues that are vital for the economic betterment of his native State. I and I am sure Senator STEVENS can't thank him enough for all of his efforts, his wisdom and wise counsel and his dedication to making Alaska a better place.

Mr. STEVENS. I too wish him well and know that all Members of the Senate join us and all Alaskans in wishing him the very best in all his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO FAYE MANGER

Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. President, I come to the floor today to celebrate the 85th birthday of a truly extraordinary woman, my Aunt Faye.

Throughout her life, Faye Manger has been committed to philanthropy and community service. She established deep roots in Stamford, CT, where she and her late husband; my Uncle Ben, a successful business entrepreneur, established the B.L. Manger Foundation. The foundation, which Faye has continued since Ben's untimely death in 1995, has supported numerous Jewish charitable, educational, and cultural causes. It has also donated money to advance medical research.

In addition to her work with the foundation, Faye is involved in synagogue and community activities in Stamford. She has received numerous awards and honors for her commitment to charities throughout the United States and Israel. During World War II, Faye served her country in the Women's Army Corps at Fort Monmouth, NJ.

Aside from all of her great works, Faye is a loving mother, grandmother and aunt. Faye's and Ben's humanitarian spirit can be seen in their four children—Joyce, Marc, Renee, and Steven. All four have taken an active role in charitable activities. In fact, on November 28, Faye and her children were honored by the American Committee for Shaare Zedek Medical Center in Je-

rusalem for funding the hospital's pediatric ophthalmology Clinic.

Looking back at all she has already done, it would be understandable why one might expect her to take it easy and relax. But, if I know my Aunt Faye, she has a lot of good works she will still do, and, with God's help, a lot of great times our family will share together.

Thank you, Aunt Faye, for all you have done to make Stamford, and the rest of the world, a better place, and for all you have meant to all of us who are blessed to be your family and friends.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CELEBRATING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PORT OF STOCKTON

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating the 75th anniversary of the Port of Stockton, the second busiest inland port on the west coast.

During the Gold Rush, the city of Stockton was an important seaport because it was the farthest point upriver ships could travel. In the early 20th century, Stockton became a vital hub for farm equipment that transformed the San Joaquin Valley from a primarily wheat-growing region to the Nation's most diverse and productive agricultural region.

When it became apparent that the San Joaquin River was too shallow to accommodate the increasingly large ships that supplied the region's growing demand for farm equipment, the first dredging contracts for the Stockton Deep Water Channel were awarded in 1930. The port of Stockton officially opened in 1933.

Today, the Port of Stockton processes more than 6 million tons of cargo annually. The port trades with more than 55 countries, from Canada to New Zealand, and from Thailand to Trinidad. It supports over 4,500 jobs in the region, accounting for more than \$170 million in annual income.

In recent years, the Port of Stockton has made a commitment to implement a program for environmentally friendly port operations. Through its Delta Environmental Enhancement Program, the port has planted the seeds for sustained, long-term changes that will help protect the air, water, soil, and wildlife that are part of the precious Delta waterways.

The success of the Port of Stockton is made possible by the dedication of scores of hard-working people who work together to make sure that its operations go smoothly. Every person who has lent a helping hand over the years can take great pride in knowing that their support and hard work has resulted in the continued growth and success of the Port of Stockton.

I congratulate the Port of Stockton on its 75th anniversary and wish its